Dardanelles. But here, as in other recent perplexi-ties, the dates oppose themselves to what might, if there was no such thing as dates, be accepted as a plausible explanation. It was on Wednesday, Janu-ary 23, that the Cabinet resolved to send the fleet up to Constantinople. Lord Derby resigned at once. It was on the very next Monday—we have Sir Staf-ford Northeatch word for its that the color was

As I am dealing with what Mr. Lecky calls the

personalities of history, I may as well add that the

disappearance of Mr. Montague Corry, Lord

fact of some importance. Next to the Queen, Mr.

Montague Corry has been more zealous than any-

body else in urging Lord Beaconsfield-who needed

little enough urging from anybody-to take all risks

in support of the Turk. He is a most adroit, accom-

plished, energetic-possibly a little unscrupulous-

aide-de-camp. He gave out on Sanday that he had

been ordered abroad for his health; saying at the

eighteen months, and now at last I must throw up

Taking all these facts in connection with the

Ministerial declaration in the Commons last night,

the peace-loving Englishman may well conclude

Northcote's speech certainly contained, as he said,

that all that part of them relating to the indepen-

dence of Roumania and Servia, and still more to the

administrative automony of Bulgaria and the other

Christian provinces of Turkey, was hailed with loud

cheers from the Liberal benches. In vain Sir Stafford

attempted to create an impression that Russia was

exorbitant; that the Turkish Empire was being dis-

membered and destroyed; and that some British in-

terests, which he failed to define, were in peril. The

Liberals have really taken to heart the cause of the

unhappy Christians under Meslem rule; and they

Gallipoli, which had not been made, and the coun-

termanding order was due to a mistake in the trans-

peace, by which it appeared that the opening of the

Dardanelles was to be settled between the Emperor

and a European Congress. It turned out that Mr.

More important still, perhaps, is the statement of

the reasons of the Government for persisting 111 its

demand for money. The money is no longer wanted

for an immediate expeditionary force. It is de-

the European Conference shortly to assemble; as an

outward and visible sign that they possess the confi-

more than all shall be spent, if necessary, to enforce

the will of England respecting English interests.

What the Ministry propose is that England

should go with shotted cannon and revolvers into a

should go with shotted cannon and revolvers into a congress of peace. Lord Hartington, with ready tact, pointed out that the Government had now taken up a wholly new position; that it came to the House of Commons for a vote of confidence; and that usage required a certain delay before a debate on a question involving the existence of the Ministry could be entered upon. So the discussion, which was to have gone on to-day, stands adjourned till Thursday, and the trumpets of the war party was meantime sounding louder than ever. Mest of

are meantime sounding londer than ever. Most of these people know it is too late to save the Turk some of them think there is still a chance to average

PRELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WINNIPES, Man., Feb. 10.—Want of snow has attach the price of branker 40 per cent here. HARTFORD, Comm. Feb. 10.—The basement of St. ompu's homan Cathods Catherral was dedicated to-day.

New-Onleans, Feb. 10.—The report published at General A. S. Badger is a defaulter to the State is un-

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 10.—The completion of the embons branch of the Pacific Railway, between st. Boulface at the boundary line, sixty-three miles, is to be proceeded ith.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—The Rev. Mr. Pente-lost, of Boston, assisted by Mr. Stebbina, began a series of correct meetings at the rins to-day, supplementary to the five recks' labor of Moody and Sankey.

ceks labor of Mocey and Sankey.

St. Johns, N. B., Feb. 10,—The Supreme Court as refused to start a writ of babeas corpus in the case of nomas Fills, the defaulting tolice of the Park National Bank is Yew-York, who has been in jak for the past afteen months.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.—In the Senate a bill has been

tenth to the inforcier.

OSWEGO, Feb. 10.—The total imports of barley from the Province of Ontario into the United States in 1877 from the Province of Ontario into the United States in 1876. Were 6,825,682 basnets, as against 7,521,332 bashels in 1876. The imports at Oswego from Lanada in 1877 were 3,912,155 bashels, at increase ever the previous year.

MACCH CHUKK, Penn., Feb. 10.—The Rev. Fathers Heinan and Bunce read in their churches to-day, a letter from Archbishop Wood in reference to the alleged muracilous cure of a sick woman, which pronounces the affair to be a delusion, and wains the participants therein not to repeat the offence.

Mr. Bright summed it up in a sentence

anded in order to strengthen the Government in

that he is not yet out of the woods. Sir Stafford

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1878.

WASHINGTON.

LIVELY POLITICAL EDDIES-AFFAIRS. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER AGAIN MAKES WAR-LOUISI-ANA MATTERS MUCH DISCUSSED-IOWA MEN OF-

FENDED-CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. The letters of William E. Chandler have been issued in a new collection. Louisiana Conservatives fear the effects of the prosecutions at New-Orleans. They talk of making some sort of a public declaration. The President is said to think favorably of Mr. Packard as Cellector at New-Orleans. Iowa members of Congress do not like the appointment of a Georgia Democrat as Commissioner to Paris in place of Mr. James Wilson, who was urged from their State. Minister Foster explained the situation in Mexico to a committee, on Saturday. A law against gambling in the army is proposed. A new Texas and Pacific Bill is maturing. General Le Duc is said to have a large lot of teaplants started.

BOURBON SPITE IN LOUISIANA. THE PROSECUTIONS GOING ON, AND FRESH INDICT-MENTS TALKED OF-CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 10.-Louisiana Conservatives manifestly look with alarm upon the revulsion of public opinion that is certain to occur as a result of the Returning Board presecutions and convictions. Ever since the trial of General Anderson began in New-Orleans, some of them have protested that neither they nor Governor Nicholls were at all in sympathy with these proceedings, and that the prosecutions would come to nought. Since a verdict of guilty has been found against General Anderson, some of these gentlemen have been more active than ever in their attempts to make it appear that their party is not responsible for these proceedings, and it is even intimated that a conference of conservative Southern men may be called at which some declaration will be made that the Returning Board prosecutions belong to a past which it is better for both

The Republicans to whom representations of this kind have been made reply that the fact remains that the presecutions are going on, and that the Bourbons in the party in Louisiana seem to have

It is also reported that ex-Governor Warmoth's friends are taking advantage of the present condition of affairs to promote his political fortunes. When last here Governor Warmoth insisted upon the appointment of General Effingham Lawrence to be Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, notwithstanding the adverse action upon his nomination in the Senate, and protested that the President could not conduct affairs in Louisiana upon any high notions of Civil Service reform. He is said to have declared that the President does not know the people of that State; that it is necessary to manage them; that he (Warmoth) thinks Lawrence can control them; and that if the latter is given the Custom House all turbulent spirits can be subdued. The President did not think it wise to follow Warmoth's advice and did not send General Lawrence's name to the Senate a second time. Governor Warmoth is reported as feeling that he has been badly treated in this matter; and George Sheridan, who is Warmoth's partner and ally in all his political schemes, is reported to have taken simi-

his political schemes, is reported to have taken similar offence.

Some of the Louislana Conservatives insist that Governor Nicholls will pardon General Anderson, but this is doubted.

There is still talk that some of the prominent Republicans from the North who visited Louislana to witness the counting of the vote, may yet be indicted. The nature of the accusations made against them is that while the law required affidavits of intinaidation, etc., at any pell, to be made and sworn to in the parish in which the trouble was alleged to have occurred, and to be inclosed to the Returning Board with the original returns of the election, this was not done, but that some of the Republicans from the North were parties to the preparation of affidavits after the expiration of the time within which they could legally be filed, and that on their advice they were received by the Returning Board and treated as though they had formed a part of the original record.

THE CONFERENCE WITH MR. FOSTER. FRAUDS IN THE ELECTION OF DIAZ-THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES NOT ESSENTIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNGAL WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs held its first conference with Mr. Foster, the United States Minister to Mexico, at the State Department yesterday. The interview was a private one, but it has been ascertained that no information of striking importance was obtained by the committee. Mr. Foster began a description of the present condition of affairs in Mexico, political and industrial, which he did not complete. He parrated what he saw at the polls at the time when President Diaz claims to have been elected and described many frauds which he wifnessed. At certain polls, he said, where no votes were cast, the returns made the next day represented that 300 to 400 were received. Mr. Foster appeared to think that the demand which the Administration has made upon the Mexican Government, that it shall agree to certain propositions before Diaz shall be recognized, is unnecessary, and that the National honor of the United States does not require it to be

IOWA'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

HER CANDIDATE FOR A COMMISSIONERSHIP TO PARIS PASSED BY FOR THE SAKE OF A GEORGIA DEM-

IN TELESCAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 10.-Members of the Iowa delegation in Congress are considerably displeased at the omission of the name of the Hon, James Wilson, of their State, from the list of paid assistant commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It is reported that in completing this list the last two hames under consideration were those of Mr. Wil-son and ex-Congressman Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia. The former is a farmer of large practical experience, and has held a prominent place in the politics of Iowa. Mr. Young was a Democratic Member of Congress, whose record is, in some respects, not as good as it might be. His associations when in Washington were with members of the old District Ring. He is ap-pointed as a cotton expert, and the flows delegation think that it was very unwise to prefer him to Mr. Wilson. The President has appointed the following honorary commissioners to the Exposition: Thomas H. Buckler and Robert M. McLeau, of Maryland; and Floyd P. Baker and Eugene L. Meyer, of Kan-sas.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

THE ENACTMENT OF A REGULATION AGAINST IT BY

CONGRESS PROBABLE. Washington, Feb. 10.-The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will undonbtedly report favorably a substitute for the bill "To make an additional Article of War ferbidding gambling or the

frequenting of gambling resorts by officers and soldiers of the army." The articles for the government of the Navy already contain a proviso making gambling an offence punishable by court-martial. By the general regulations of the British Army also it is made the duty of the commanding officer of the corps " to untenance any disposition in his officers to play at any game for high stakes;" "all gambling in garrison, camp or cantonments is strictly forbidden;" " no tippling or gambling is to be allowed in any of the barrack rooms;" "in hospitals every species of gambling is strictly forbidden;" regimental recreation rooms all gambling is strictly

General Sherman does not seem to agree with the Judge-Advocate General and the Senate Committee as to the necessity of the enactment of this additional Article of War. He says, in a recent letter, that he believes the passage of the bill under con-sideration would be ill-timed and unwise. In his

opinion the vice of gambling is less in extent at this time than at any previous period; whereas, the inference would be that it is a growing and dangerous evil at this moment. In all ages and at all times, he continues, men have risked money on the chances of a horse-race, the toss of a copper or a game of cards, and no law can prevent it. Good morals, he says, are the result of thought and association, not of law. The army is now subject to the law of the locality in this matter, and an officer is liable to court-martial for gambling if he be a disbursing agent. This, General Sherman thinks, ought tosuffice, and does suffice. In the new army regulations contemplated, General Sherman adds, any additional rules can be provided for which are deemed The substitute, which will probably be adopted,

provides that any officer serving with troops, or any soldier not on furlough, who gambles, bets, or plays for money or other valuable stake or consideration, shall be brought to trial by court-martial, and upon conviction, punished as follows: If an officer. for the first offence with asspension from rank, command and pay for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year; for the second offence, with dismissal from the military service; if a soldier, at the discretion of the Court. It also provides that any officer of the army, whether or not serving with troops, who by gambling, betting or playing for money or other valuable stake or consideration at a game of cards or otherwise shall, upon conviction by court-martial, be dismissed from the military service. A further provision of the bill will probably forbid any post-trader to allow gambling in any building, store, or other establishment owned or occupied by him, on penalty of having his appointment reveked by the Secretary of War. The execution of this law will be put into the hands of the commanding officers of posts, stations, detachments, etc. plays for money or other valuable stake or considerstations, detachments, etc.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE. GOSSIP ABOUT THE OFFICES-THE PRESIDENT SAID NOW TO FAVOR MR. PACKARD. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10,-General McMillan has withdrawn his claims for the Collectorship of the port of New-Orleans in favor of H. R. Steele, who held a high judicial position under the Kellogg Government. It is said the President is disposed to yield to the pressure in favor of Ex-Governor Packard for the place.

With regard to the published statement that Senator Kellogg had entered into an agreement with Nash to insure Anderson the Naval Office, and that Mr. Kellogg's document to that effect was still in exist-ence, the latter gentleman says that the statement has not the least foundation; no such agreement was ever made by him, and he delies any person to produce any such document or agreement.

MR. CHANDLER'S LETTERS REPRINTED. THE CHARGE THAT THERE WAS A BARGAIN RE-PEATED-A FRESH DECLARATION AGAINST PRESI-

DENT HAYES.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-A new edition of William E. Chandler's recent letters about the Southern policy and alleged Louisiana bargain has just been published, together with William Lloyd Garrison's letter and an introduction by Mr. Chandler, in which he says that notwithstanding the criticisms and denunciations which the let-ters have elicited, none of the statements of fact therein have been effectively denied or disproved. No person named has made a denial over his own signature, and the various reported conversations have only contained evasions or denials of facts not charged. The substantial correctness of all the facts stated in the letters is reaffirmed. Mr. Chandler says that persistent attempts have been made by hostile newspapers to create the impression that the letters assail the title of President Hayes, and propose to reopen the Presidential election controversy. A perusal of the letters entire will correct all misapprehension on this point. They contain expressions like the following:

all misapprehension on this point. They contain expressions like the following:

Unquestionably he should have asserted, in every possible way, the moral and legal validity of his own title. Wisdom and honor, therefore, it seems to me, clearly required that President Hayes should maintain his own rightfulness of title. Had ne done so, in my belief, the Democratic cry of fraud would have been the merest folly. In fact, instead of assailing the Presidental fille, one complaint in the letters is that President Hayes has himself effected a taint upon his own title by his betrayal and destruction of the lawful Governments of south Carolina and Louisiana, and his abandoment of the principles of the Republican party and adoption of the principles of the Benocrate party, which it is inconceivable that he would have done if he had believed in his own rightfulness of title, and desired to stand by and vindicate it. Therefore, for whatever reagitation or reinvestigation of the President and desired to stand by and vindicate it. Therefore, for whatever reagitation or reinvestigation of the Presidential question there may take place, the President and his advisers, the Louisiana bargainets, who sold their Republican printing for a mess of pottage, are responsible, and not those Republicans who denounce and repudiate the trade and the treason. It may also be added that it cannot be possible that the true interests of the Republican party are to be subserved by denying or concealing any fact connected with the Presidential canvass or countings. If any such exist discreditable or dishonering to the Republican party, or to the President, to Secretary Sherman, or Senator Sinthews, or Mr. Chandler, or any other member of the party, the sooner they are exposed, reprobated and repudiated the better and safer for the Inture of Republican principles and the Republican principles and the Republican principles and the Republican or Republican principles and the Republican or Republican principles and the Republican or Republican princi

The briefest possible summary of the points of the

letters is as follows:

First-That President Hayes was chosen President by the Republican party, on a Radical platiform. pledging Federal power to protect human rights and lawful governments at the South, South Carolina and Louisiana giving their indispensable votes, and also electing Republican State Governments. Second-That after his actual installation, secured

by a prior secret bargain that he should do so, he actively and personally tore down the lawful State Covernments of South Carolina and Louisiana and established rebel mob-governments in their stead; violated the Republican pledges to protect human rights and maintain the supremacy of the law; released negro murderers whom he was elected to prosecute and punish; gave federal power at the south to rebel bemeerats; glorified the rebel soldiers at the expense of Union soldiers; taunted the black race with its helplessness, and shamefully boasted of his betrayal of it.

Third—That this, his degradation of himself and

Third—That this, his degradation of himself and is betrayal of his party, has annihilated its organization at the South, making Republican ascendancy there impossible, and has almost destroyed the party at the North, so that the only way to prevent a Democratic victory in 1880, by reason of a solid South and a divided North, is to repudiate promptly an Administration and a policy which is dishonering, paralyzing and destroying the Republican party. If to atter these facts and conclusions be treason, let the most be made of it.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.

THE AMENDED SCHEME OF THE ROAD-BONDS TO THE EXTENT OF \$38,750,000 TO BE GUARAN-TEED BY THE GOVERNMENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 10 .- The premoters of the Texas and Pacific Railroad scheme have thought it wise to change the form of their bill, and have therefore prepared a new one which will be submitted to the House within a tew days. In outline it is as follows:

The company is to build its road as rapidly as possible from its present Western terminus at Fort Worth to San Diego, constructing 100 miles of the eastern end from Fort Worth, and fifty miles of the western end from San Diego within two years after the acceptance of the conditions of the act, and not less than 100 miles per annum thereafter, completing the whole within six years. The bill will provide that reasonable rates for the carriage of through freight and passengers not to exceed those charged by competitive railway lines for similar business, shall be established, and that Congress shall have the right to regulate such rates and to exercise a general supervision over them in the interest of the Government. The formal acceptance of the terior within three months after its passage. The com pany is then to be authorized to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bends to the amount of \$20,000 per mile for the whole road in the open country, and \$35,000 per mile for 250 miles of it in the mountain regions. The total issue for construction and equipment is not to exceed \$31,750,000. Another series of bonds, to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, to the amount of \$5,000 per mile, is authorized for the whole road, the

Treasury is then to be required in the name of the United States, to indorse a guarantee of the interest on the bonds. The bill will then provide for the appoint ment of Government commissioners, not exceeding three, whose duty it shall be to inspect the road in sec tions of ten or more miles as it is completed, and the bonds already described are to be issued at the rat exceed two-thirds of the cost of construction of the work

designated, provided that the amount so issued shall not exceed two-thirds of the cost of construction of the work completed at the time of their issue. The acceptance of the provisions of the act is made ipso facto a first lieu upon the line of the road and its appurtenances, and upon all the lands granted by the United States, as set forth in the mortagage. Before the delivery of any of the guaranteed bonds, the bill requires the company to file a mortgage with the Secretary of the inferior to secure the bonds, the interest guazanteed by the United States and the sinking fund required to be paid.

To meet the pecuniary obligations of the company, the entire net cash proceeds of the sales of land, as provided in the mortgage, must be paid into the Treasury of the United States; also properly receipted vouchers for the whole amount due from the Government for transportation of all kinds, and for postal and telegraphic service; also as afficient amount from the examings of the road to meet each of the interest payments and to provide a sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum in gold coin on the whole amount of bonds issued and outstanding. As an additional guarantee of the interest, the \$5,000 per mile bonds already mentioned as the second series are to be retained in the Treasury.

Any combination with other lines for through treight rates in violation of the act is to be followed, if this bill should be adopted, by a sacrifice of the charter. The right of way through military reservations is granted; to the company, which is also authorized and required to construct a road from the main trunk to the Mississippi River at the most practicable point.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A TREATY RATIFICATION TO-DAY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878.

The ratification of the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Samoa will be exchanged to-morrow by Secretary Evarts and Mr. Mamen, the Samean Ambassador. The latter, with his counsel and adviser, Mr. Colmesnii, will leave here for Samoa within a few days. They will be conveyed thither from San Francisco in a vessel of the North Pacific Squadron. As by the treaty the harbor of Pago-Pago is voluntarily ceded to the United States for a Pago is voluntarily ceded to the United States for a naval depot and coaling station, a survey of the harbor and adjoining waters will soon be made. This harbor has already been pronounced by Commodore Wilkes to be the best in the South Pacific Ocean. The Government of the Hawminn Islands and that of the United States are the only governments that have so far recognized the Samoans as an indebendent Nation. The United States is exempted from duties. The Samoan Islands are in a direct line from San Francisco to the Australian coast, and the Pacific Mail stamout pass within sight of them. It is probable that the contracts will be made for the conveyance of malls to and from Samoa.

NAVIGATION TO BRAZIL.

NAVIGATION TO BRAZIL. John C. Hoppee, of New-York, appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday, and arged the necessity of aid in establishing two steamship lines, one from New-York and the other turned from Western cities, having preed the same views: before various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Combefore various Boards of Frace and Coances of commerce. He gave the committee much information about Brazil and its immense resources, and detailed his experience of five years in the city of Rio Janeiro, where he was engaged in the importation of American manufactures. The contemplated convention to be held in this city on the 19th inst, in aid of a more perfect understanding upon the subject of an expert trade to Brazil, promises to be large.

A WEEK OF OPENING BIDS. vice west of the Mississippi in eighteen States and Territories, has been completed at the Post Office Department. Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory. Oregon and California were disposed of in this respect Oregon and California were disposed of in this respect yesterday. A week has been occupied in this work and the number of bids aggregated over 25,000. Next week the work of recording the proposals, cubracing in each case the designation of the number of the bid, the name of the bidder, route and the amount of the bid, will be begun. After this step the proposals will go to the Cen-tral office and the awards will be made. AT WORK UPON THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means were in ession yesterday from half-past 10 until 8 o'clock, and passed upon Schedule A of the Tariff Bill, relating to cotton and cotton goods, and Schedule B, relating to carths and carthenware. No amendments were made except of a verbal character. The highest negative votes were two. Mr. Wood, the chairman, anti-spates that the bill will be passed substantially as he prepared R. A HUNDRED THOUSAND TEA-PLANTS.

General Le Duc says that his idea of promoting the cultivation of native tea has been so well received that he receives at least 600 letters a day making inquiries in regard to it, and asking for tea-plants. The Commissioner already has 100,000 tea-plants started, and tig demand for them will, he thinks, far exceed the supply.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1878.

The subscriptions to the new four per cent loan to day, were \$145,000. These are the largest receipts in any one day yet returned to this loan.

The heads of bureaus of the Treasury Department were before the House Committee on Appropriations, yester-

day, and made statements relative to the necessary ex-penses for that department for the next fiscal year. The General i effekeny Bill will be taken up for considera-tion by the committee this week. Henry M. Hosmer, nineteen years old, son of Colonel A. H. Hosmer, patent attorney of this city, committed

suicide at the Arlington Hotel yesterday, by taking mor-phine. The cause is stated to be failure in business to-gether with the refuxal of marriage by the parents of a young lady to whom he has been paying attention. Captain Dument, Supervising Inspector-General of teamboats, has addressed a circular to supervising and

Steamboats, has addressed a circular to supervising and lecal inspectors of steam vessels, boiler-plate manufac-turers, boiler makers and others, giving rules and regula-tions as amended by the Board of Supervising Inspec-tors and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Interior has just declined to disturb his decision of October 12, 1877, in the case of M Streeter agt. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. In this case a review was sought by the company, is ground that the land involved had been patented

THE FIRE RECORD.

BURNING OF THE TROY TIMES BUILDING. LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

TROY, 10 P. M .- The Times Building and Office are now in flames, and it is probable that the whole establishment will be destroyed. The building (was erected (in 1871, and cost \$196,000, independent of the site. There is an insurance of \$35,000 on the building. The stock and material of the office are worth \$60,000; insured for \$30,000. At present the origin of the fire is unknown. The building was occupied, in addition to The Times Office. by McCreary & Shields's Commercial College; Dr. Ross, dentist; Neary & Martin and J. C. Greene, lawyers; M. I. Cummings, architect; W. Mower, barber; and Robert Wilson, manufacturing jeweller-all on the second and third floors. There were also seven stores, occupied by R. D. Bardwell, fancy goods; J. W. Cusack, jeweller; F. Everitt, art store; W. F. Bissell, pianos; J. Young, florist; C. A. Rich ardson, one bardware; and B. Penfield, cigars. The total loss will not fall short of \$200,000.

A BURNING MINE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! POTTSVILLE, Feb. 10 .- Two weeks have now passed since the fire was discovered in the Wadeaville Shaft, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and every effort has been made to put out what vas at first supposed to be a small fire. was found that a large fire exists, and the mules, wagons and tools have been taken out, and preparations are making to flood the mine. It will take at least six months before the colliery will be in working condition again. In the meantime 400 men will be deprived of employment, which will cause much destitution among them.

LARGE FIRE IN CANADA.

BROCKVILLE, Oat., Feb. 10 .- Stuart's foundry was pertuity destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire. The estimated loss is from \$40,000 to \$50,000. In-sured for \$24,000 in the N-7th British, Royal, Stada-com, Northern and Royal Canadian Companies.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Boston, Feb. 10.—Friday night, at Taunton Mass. James Douohne was scriously wounded by a razo "Jack" filisher has been arrested.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—This merning, at Massena, N. Y., Lawrence Crowley fired three shots without effect at Lyman Clark, and then shot himself through the head. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—During a quarrel be-ween Captain James Trouscale and Captain J. N. May, for seath river men, the latter received two shots. A doctor gave

the road, its equipment, etc., and to be payable in gold. Aftry years after their date, with interest payable semi-annually in gold coin, at the

THE CONQUEST OF TURKEY.

GREAT FORTRESSES EVACUATED. THE OTTOMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE LINES OF BUJUE-CHEKMEJEH-A FREE ZONE ESTABLISHED NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is intimated semi-officially at St. Petersonrg that the order to the British war vessels to advance to Constantinople releases Russia from the pledges she has given in regard to that city. She will, however, be governed by the course England may pursue. The Grand Duke Nicholas and the Sultan are to have an interview. The peace negotiations are to be concluded at Adrianople. The fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradchik and Erzerum have been evacuated by the Turks, who have also retired from the Bujuk-Chekmejeh lines.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE. PEACE TO BE CONCLUDED AT ADRIANOPLE-THE

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND THE SULTAN TO Sr. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1878.

The official text of the armistice was drawn up in November. Hence the mention of Odessa and Sebastopol; but now the preliminaries having been signed at Adrianople, the remainder of the negotiations will be conducted there.

done. To secode for a second time from a Conserva-tive Cabinet is to expose himself to the charge—a most dangerous one in England—of being impracti-cable. His opponents go about saying, "You see Lord Carnaryon is a man with whom no Government can get on; he is a 'crotchetty' man." The charge is not true, but it serves a purpose for the time being, and it may seriously affect the political career of a very able statesman. Advices from Ragusa state that the Porte objects to Montenegro establishing the line of demarcation for the armistice, on the understanding that the latter shall hold the territory she has won. A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro Beaconsfield's private secretary, from the scene is a

The Vienna dispatch to The Times says it is more than probable that Russia will insist on certain points as not debatable by the conference.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting be tween the Sultan and the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tchataldja, which is about thirty miles from Con-

Fr. Petersauro, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1878.
The latest official intelligence from Adrianople shows that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Russian headquarters and the Terkish delegates. [This "understanding" possibly refers to the peace preliminaries as distinguished by Russia from the basis for peace preliminaries, which bases have already been signed. According to a Berlin dispatch in *The* London Times of February 7, it was upon these bases that Russia proposed to found and complete the preliminaries of peace before going into the

GREAT STRONGHOLDS EVACUATED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1

The Turkish forces to-day evacuated Widdin, Rustehuk, Silistria, Belgradschik and Erzeroum. They have also withdrawn from the Bujuk Chekmejeh lines to a line from Kujuk-Chekmejeh The opening of proposals for the mail ser- to Akbunar. The neutral Youe in advance of Constantinople is twelve miles broad.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. RUSSIA RELEASED FROM HER PLEDGES.

St. Petersnuko, Feb. 10, 1878.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency states that the dispatch of the British fleet to the Bosphorus re-stores to Russia liberty of action. If the object is to cooperate in the maintenance of order and the attainment of a durable and equitable solution of the Eastern question, the flect will be welcomed as an auxiliary. At any rate, Russia will regulate her attitude by that of England.

The Times approves the Government's action in send ing a portion of the fleet to Constantinopie. It says: "All danger of a renewal of the war between Turkey and Russia is now over. The Russians are practically masters of Constantinople. Nothing remains for be concerned about but the due settlement of the terms of peace and the pro-tection of our immediate interests. Russia is under an honorable pledge not to advance further. Should she do so under any prefect she would arouse the empleion and excitement of this country, of which the last two days have afforded some dangereins premonitory symptoms; but if she will loyally testrain her forces even within the limits fixed by the armostice, there is no reason why the conditions of a permanent peace should not be temperately discussed and deliberately determined at a congress."

going to Constantinople.

MONTRDAL, Feb. 9.—Colonels LaBranch and Bond have offered to raise two regiments for service in the East in case England should go to war. The 61st regiment is going to Malta.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The Post positively deales rumors that the the Dardanelles. The order to steam in was given Marquis of Hartington has resigned the Liberal leader

THE GREEKS INDIGNANT. ATRENS, Feb. 10, 1878.

The recall of the troops from Thessaly and Epirus has caused much public indignation. The Government considers the situation still critical, and has ordered arms and ammunition sufficient for 50,000 men. The mobile guard is to be raised to 140,000

THE BRITISH CONTEST FOR POWER.

THE MINISTRY TREESOLUTE AND SELF-CONTRADIC-TORY-HOW LORD DERBY DECIDED TO REMAIN 1E THE CABINET-THE QUEEN OVER ZEALOUS IN THE INTEREST OF THE SULTAN-EXIT MONTAGUE CORRY-VAIN EFFORTS TO CONVICT RUSSIA OF BAD PAITH-THE ISSUE AND RECALL OF THE

REMARKABLE NAVAL ORDEP, ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERBENE. LONDON, Jan. 29 .- It is not easy to speak with oderation of the line taken by the Government. The confusions and contradictions in which the chief of the Government has involved himself are such as to shake the credit of the Ministry and compromise the position of England in Europe. For the worst that can be said against Lord Beaconsfield, and his followers, it is not necessary to go beyond their own declarations. Last night gave us a fresh set of speeches. Sir Stafford Northcote prefaced his with the remark that be had to make a statement of greater importance than any that had been made in his time to the House of Commons. Lord Derby, for his part, contented himself with an exposition of the motives which had ted to his own resignation and to the withdrawal of it, and and I may as well clear the ground by disposing of that first.

On Saturday it was still doubtful whether the Foreign Secretary would persist in resigning, or would yield to the pressure put upon him and cancel his resignation. It was almost to be wished he could have heard some of the talk which went on about it among his own friends, or rather among the men who are members of his own political party. When it became known that he had withdrawn from the Cabinet, a desperate effort was made to break the effect of the news on the public mind. The most incredible stories began to fly about. None knew whence they came nor who repeated them, except as hearsay and club gossip. They were slanderons and malevolent beyond precedent; but they seemed to be systematically and industriously spread. Tories were not ashamed to be heard whispering, some that Lord Derby was drunk, some that he was out of his mind; while a third set of scandalmongers ingeniously combined the two in the suggestion that he was suffering from delirium tremens. The Anglo-Turks, you will remark, have borrowed from the Turks some of their ferocity in warfare. While reckless inventions of this sort were disseminated over London, efforts of a very different sort were employed with Lord Derby himself to coax him to remain in the Ministry; and with success, as you know. His own account of the matter, given in the Lords last night; can hardly be complete. The withdrawal of his resignation is there made to turn on the retirement of the fleet from the PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE VACANT PAPAL CHAIR.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS OF GRIEF.

THE REMAINS LYING IN STATE-WORDS OF PRAISE FOR THE DEAD PONTIFF UTTERED BOTH IN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN-ARRANGEMENTS FOR REQUIEM MASSES-TALK ABOUT THE SUCCESSOI OF PIUS IX.

ary 23, that the Cabinet resolved to send the accept the responsibility of bringing to utter was on the very next Monday—we have Sir Stafford Northcote's word for it—that the order was cancelled, but Lord Derby's resignation remained in the hands of the Prime Minister down to Saturday night or Sunday. So late as Saturday evening Lady Derby, who takes a pretty active part in the political fortunes of her husband, declared that she still had some hope, though not much, that he might refuse to return. The first positive knowledge of his recantation came from his presence at a Cabinet Council on Sunday afternoon. If he held out in order to prevent the proposal of the vote of credit, he failed. The means of defeating that vote lay in his own hands, but he did not choose to accept the responsibility of bringing to utter wreek the Ministry of which he had formed part. It may be assumed that he has assurances which satisfy his own mind respecting the use of the money which Parliament is asked to grant, and respecting the general policy of the Government.

Lord Carnaryon stays out. Lord Beaconsfield snapped at his resignation, say his friends, having The remains of the late Pope Pies IX. have been removed to the Sextine Chapel in St. Peter's, and will lie in state three days. The public was ad mitted, yesterday, to see them; the crowd was tremendous. It is settled that the Conclave will be held at the Vatican. Germany will not interfere in the Papal election, but may open negotiations with the Vatican if a Pope of moderate opinions is elected. Formal announcement of the death of Pius IX. was made in all the Catholic churches of New-York and Brooklyn yesterday, and requiem masses were provided for. Words of eulogy snapped at his resignation, say his friends, having were numerous and earnest, both in Catholic and Protestant places of worship. Monsignor Scton has no use in his Cabinet at this moment for a man who given some interesting facts concerning the Cardihas proved that he possesses rare courage and sinnals who may receive the votes of the Sacred Colcerity. In truth, few braver things have been done lege. A conversation with him is given herewith. in politics than this which Lord Carnaryon has done. To secode for a second time from a Conserva-

AN IMMENSE CROWD AT ST. PETER'S. THE LATE POPE LYING IN STATE-GERMANY STRICT-LY NEUTRAL.

According to newspaper reports there was a stormy and acrimonious scene in the Congregation of Cardingle on Friday, arising from Cardinal Manning and the extremists desiring to have the Conclave held at Malta. Later accounts concur in saying that nearly all the Cardinals prefer Rome. According to the Reforma," the Roman and German Cardinals wish to elect a Pope of advanced age, but the Italians in general desire one disconnected with the events of the late reign. The Italian Government has telegraphed the foreign Governments, pledging the scenity of the Conclave. Contrary to previous arrangements the Pope's body was removed to-night to the Sixtine Chapel, and thence through a covered passage to St. Peter's where it will lie in state Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. The alteration implies the hastening of the Conclave."

ame time: "I have been struggling against fate for LONDON, Feb. 10, 1878. eighteen months, and now at last I must throw up the sponge." This was interpreted to mean that terms had been agreed on for Lord Derby's resumption of office, which put an end to hope of immediate hostilities with Russia. As for her Majesty the Queen, report credits her with the most unremitting efforts for the salvation of her ancient ally. It was the policy of Prince Albert—hence it is hers. The august lady, whose principles at home are so strict that she will not permit a divorced and remarried lady, otherwise irreproachable, to enter her drawing-room, has an uncontrollable political affection for the greatest polygamist and prolligate in Europe. She has been writing three letters a day to her Prime Minister, say the gossips, to keep his warlike fury at white heat. That is not probably a true story, but it represents, in a figurative and exaggerated way, the extreme and passionate cagerness of the Queen for war. Berlin telegrams state that Prince Bismarck has instructed the Ggrman Ambassador at Rome to refrain from interference in the election of a new Pope. If a Pope of moderate opinions is elected, Germany make overtures for an understanding.

To-morrow, on the arrival of the foreign Cardi-

nals, the Sacred College will permanently constitute itself in congregation. A bull left by Pius IX, anthorizes the Cardinals to deviate from established procedure, but does not prescribe any special new AN IMMENCE CROWD AT ST. PETER'S. The public were admitted to St. Peter's to view the remains of the Pope, at 6:30 this morning. The

crowd was tremendous, and many women fainted

from the pressure. A company of soldiers had to enter the church to regulate the passage of the crowd. The body of the Pope, array ed in Pontifical robes, lies on a crimson bed, at each corner of which stands

some new matter. It gave the first authentic a member of the Noble Guard, with drawn sword. though still unofficial, account of the proposed terms The bed is surrounded by twelve large candelabra, of peace between Russia and Turkey. With these and is so placed that the feet of the deceased are outside the atar rails, in order that the faithful may I need not detain you, but it is important to note

hass them. The face is calm and unchanged by The Reforma states that the Conclave will last a long time. At one of the next congregations the Cardinals will consider the questions of permitting

absent Cardinals to telegraph their votes. The Reforma also states that Monsignor Lusagni, Acting Papal Secretary of State, has sent a note to the Nuncios protesting against any power exercis-

ing the veto, and stating that perfect tranquillity and independence are assured to the Conclave in Rome.

The Italian Government has ordered eight ad-additional battarious to Rome.

unhappy Christians under Meslem rule; and they will oppose no settlement which lifts from Bulgaria the weight of the Pasha's voke. If one could feel sure that Lord Beaconsfield would not throw over his heutonant at the first convenient moment, there is much else in Sir Stafford Northcote's speech which would deserve a careful analysis. Some parts of it are historical, and being based upon printed dispatches, cannot readily be discowned by the orator's versatile chief. Such is the account of the notes exchanged between the English and Russian Governments respecting the unitary occupation of Constantinople. I can only POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE CHAIR. THE CARDINALS WHOSE PROSPECTS ARE BELLEVED TO BE THE BEST-CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH-

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE-DR. SETON'S REMINISCENCES.

Universal interest is now felt in the College of Cardinals and in the question waich one of them will be the successor of Pius IX ! Monsigner; Seton, in a re' cent conversation, gave some interesting reminiscences fasten upon Russia. Russia has always frankly insisted that it might become necessary to seize Constantunople, but stands piedged not to acquire it permanently. The repeated efforts of the British Cabinet to exact an assurance that, in no circum-stances, would Russian armies attack the Turkish capital, completely failed. Seton is the only prelate of the Roman See in the United States, and bears the title of Prothonotary Apostolic. He has spent many years in Reme, and has been one of the Pope's chamberlains. He was graduated from the Pope's Prelatic Seminary, from which has come As for the fleet, nothing could be more ludicrously a large number of the cardinals who will constitute the Conclave. Among them are Fabius Mary Asquina, Gustavus Adolphus De Hobenlohe, Raphaci Monaco La pitiable than the narrative of the successive change of Ministerial plans with respect to its entry into Valletta, Miceslaus Ledochowski, Henry Edward Man-ning, Edward Howard, Edward Borremeo, Lorenzo on account of the supposed Russian advance toward Hitarien Raudi, Bartelomeo Pacca, Frederick de Fal-loux Du Coudray, Alexander Franchi, and Camilius. The two last named were Di Pietro Professors of the mission of Mr. Layard's summary of the terms of

Dr. Seton is of the opinion that out of the sixty-four ho compose the College of Cardinals, the probable succonsor of Pius IX will be one of the following four: Anthony Mary Panebianco, Raphæl Monaco La Valletta, Alexander Francht and Louis Billo. He spoke of them in and a European Congress. It turned out that Mr.
Layard telegraphed "Sultan" and not "Congress," so
that the fleet started on account of one mistake,
and returned on account of another. Yet the discovery of the last mistake did not produce, as logically it should have done, a reiteration of the original order; the truth being, I suppose, that the
return of Lord Derby to the Cabinet was thought
for the moment more desirable than the return of
the fleet to the Straits. This backing and filling
had already brought redicule on the Ministry; its
own friends laughed over it; and the disclosure of
the true history has added to the general merriment.

More immorfant still, perhaps, is the statement of substance as follows:

CARDINAL PANEBIANCO.

Anthony Mary Panebianco, of the order of priests, was born at Ferranova, Italy, in 1808, and was appointed cardinal September 27, 1861. For a long time a popular belief prevailed in R me, which dates from the time of Pope Gregory, that he would eventually become Pope. According to a prophecy of St. Malachy, a bishop in Ireland, the next Pope is described as tumen in ewlo (tight in the beavens). The literal translation of Cardinal Paneblanco's name is "white brend," which was connected with the prophecy, because the moon shining in the heavens reembles white bread. He possesses many qualities that peculiarly fit hum to become the Roman Pontiff. He is an Italian and not yet seventy years olddence of Parliament. It may not all be spent; but In early life he was a Franciscan friar. Europe is to understand it as a pledge that all and Tais is the same Order from which was chosen Europe is to understand it as a pledge that all and Pope Sixtus, who was the fifth of his name, reigned five years and did five great things Rome. Being a member of a religious order liscipline and training which are considered by so many requisite in the ruler of the caurch. He is looked upon with great favor by the Romans. His personal characteristics are admirable. He is a most humble and religious man, full of energy and reserved power. He is possessed of great strength of character, and is one who desires that justice should preponderate over mercy. His erndition is unquestioned. "I remember once, speaking with him," said Dr. Seton, " while the civil war was raging in this country, and was very much impressed with the fact that an Italian took such an interest in it. He seemed to encourage the North, and was wholly opposed to insurrection. CARDINAL LA VALLETTA.
Raphael Monaco La Valletta, born at Aquila, Italy,

Raphnel Monaco La Valletta, born at Aquila, Italy, was appointed Cardinal-priest March 13, 1868. His prospects for the succession are favorable. He holds at present the office of Vicar-General—me of the three positions that are retained after the Pope's death. The other two are the Chamberlain of the Roman Church, and Grand Persitentiary. The office of Vicar-General is regarded as an important position, as he exercises complete control over the clergy in Rome, and represents the Pope in ecclesiastical matters in the diocese. His whole attention is absubed in the duties of his office. Cardinal La Valetta was graduated at the Pope's Prelatic Seminary and is a man of great learning. He has generally kept aloof from the public questions that have excited Rome. His official position has given him great influence, but he is little known outside of the city. Society does not attract him. In appearance he is tractive and commanding. He is about fifty years old, in the prime of life. As a ruler he would be always just, though perhaps severe. His ancestry is noble. At one of his annual visits to the seminary, when Monsignor Seton was a student, he left his handsome equipage outside the gates. Some one in his hear ing spoke about the probable cost of maintaining a prolate's equipage. He said quickly: "I could have kep my horses long before I did. I was born with the righ to horses (referring to his family, which was of the